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ZHIVKOV GIVES SPEECH AT DINNER FOR PAPANDREOU

AU151156 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

["Speech of Comrade Todor Zhivkov," general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, at the 11 September official dinner in Sofia in honor of Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Republic of Greece]

[Text] Esteemed Mr. Prime Minister,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Comrades:

We are glad to greet our welcome guests -- the representatives of neighboring Greece.

In your persons, dear friends, we greet the freedom-loving and heroic Greek people, the heir of an immortal ancient civilization and creator of modern culture, highly valued throughout the world. We greet a people with whom we have always wanted and strived to live as harmonious neighbors.

I would like to note with satisfaction that in recent years relations between Bulgaria and Greece have been developing well. Forms of joint work and fruitful cooperation are being sought and found.

This is not the first time that we meet, Mr Papandreou. This is not the first time that we conduct frank talks on a broad range of problems, and we have always noted that our positions on the most vital issues of our time and our efforts to cooperate in solving them are creative and follow the same direction.

The Bulgarian people value you, Mr Prime Minister, as a prominent state and political figure and one of the most noted leaders of the Republic of Greece. Your name and activity are related to further expanding bilateral cooperation, the efforts to achieve detente in the Balkans, and your contribution to searching for ways to create a world without wars and weapons.

Against the background of the complex present reality, relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Greece are an example of what can be achieved by states with different social systems when their policy is guided by the principle of striving toward trust, peace, and understanding.

Thus, it is completely natural that our public and people greet with interest every new manifestation of the developing Bulgarian-Greek relations. Thus, it is completely natural Mr Prime Minister, that we assess your visit a push toward further developing these relations.

In 1982, during your visit to Bulgaria as prime minister, we signed a long-range program on economic, trade, and scientific-technical cooperation. Now we have signed a political document whose title eloquently speaks of its contents -- a "Declaration on Friendship, Good-neighborliness, and Cooperation.

Simultaneously, we realize that we are far from exhausting all existing possibilities. Also today, during our talks, we noted that we have to activate further our economic relations, expand and enrich the cultural exchange, intensify contacts between scientific, social, sports, and other organizations, and encourage the interest in visits, friendly socializing, and acquaintance that has already consolidated among the two countries' citizens. There is a sufficient space for work and I think that with common efforts and businesslike cooperation we can achieve good results.

Dear Greek friends,

The world situation continues to be tense and complex. More than ever before it requires joint and coordinated efforts in order to save peace and defend life on the planet. As is well known, contrary to common sense, certain warloving circles continue to undertake actions aimed at increasing confrontation and tension and accumulating nuclear weapons, and they aspire to militarize space.

The danger is great, but we all have grounds to be optimistic and to believe that it is not too late to embark upon the road of removing the danger of a nuclear catastrophe and turning trust into an integral component of international relations.

Therefore, we fully support the concrete, clear, and comprehensive Soviet proposals on fully liquidating nuclear weapons in the world by the end of the century. In this context a task of first rate importance is the task of erecting a reliable barrier in front of further perfecting nuclear weapons. The declaration of Mikhail Gorbachev that the USSR unilaterally extend the moratorium on nuclear tests, which has been continuing for more than a year already, is an expression of a new political thinking, historical responsibility, and sincere peace-loving. Statesmen and politicians, scientists and cultural figures, and all unprejudiced people on earth, regardless of their political, class, social, ideological, religious, and other differences, cannot but view this decision of the USSR as a unique chance to stop the fatal arms race and stabilize international relations on the basis of equal security and mutually beneficial peaceful cooperation.

Of course, if this chance is not wasted it is necessary that the other side, in this case the United States, take the hand which has been offered, and undertake its share of the responsibility.

As we know, negotiations at various bilateral and multilateral forums in Geneva, Stockholm, Vienna, and elsewhere, are being conducted on issues of peace and disarmament. This inspires hope. The experience which has been accumulated until now shows that when there is good faith and businesslike and honest dialogue, there can be no insurmountable obstacles.

We in Bulgaria attribute great importance to and value very much the proposals of the state and government leaders of Greece, Argentina, India, Mexico, Tanzania, and Sweden. They are profoundly harmonious with the interests of all of mankind and are a real factor in improving the international situation.

The initiatives of the Nonaligned Movement acquire ever growing authority. The role of the parliaments, parties, public organizations, mass antiwar and antinuclear movements, and figures from the fields of science and culture in the struggle for peace is growing. We consider the order of our age to be to rally mankind around the idea of the cause of peace.

We follow with concern the hotbeds of tension in various parts of the globe. One of them is Cyprus. As a Balkan state the People's Republic of Bulgaria is deeply interested in settling the Cypriot issue by guaranteeing the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity, and nonaligned character of the Republic of Cyprus, while respecting the interests of the Cypriot Greeks and Turks alike. Once again we declare our support for withdrawing all foreign troops and removing the foreign military bases from the island, and state that we oppose any unilateral actions.

In our opinion the USSR proposal of 21 January 1986 on the principles and ways of settling the Cypriot issue and convening a representatave international conference within the UN framework could bring the conflict out of the dead end street and direct it toward a peaceful, just, and lasting solution.

Esteemed Mr Prime Minister, dear friends,

The situation in the Balkans and Bulgaria's relations with the Balkan states have always been at the center of our attention. The recent years have been peaceful and calm for our region's peoples. Ways of solving many problems were found. The principles of good-neighborliness have been strengthened and a climate of understanding and cooperation has been found and strengthened. This pleases us and proves that we can live under peaceful skies in our common Balkan home.

However, it is our opinion that further and concrete actions are needed in order to protect and develop further what has been achieved until now in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act, and while respecting the mutual interests and observing the principle on non-interference in internal affairs.

Of course, we fully realize that very much work is facing us in the Balkans. In this context I would like to point out that all Bulgarian initiatives, proposals, and practical actions are subjugated to a single principle -- to construct stable relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation and consolidate the constructive, positively intentioned, and realistic attitude toward solving problems.

The Bulgarian people gives credit to the Greek Government and personally to you, Mr Papandreou, for the peace-loving policy followed by your country, and for your support of the idea of turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

To turn our peninsula into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons -- this could be one of the most significant contributions we could make to strengthen peace and security in Europe and the world.

Finally, allow me, dear guests, to express my conviction that our talks will contribute to the further and successful development of Bulgarian-Greek relations, in the interest of the two peoples and in the name of good-neighborliness, security, and peace.

I propose a toast:
-- To the prosperity of the friendly Greek people;
-- To the further progress of Bulgarian-Greek relations;
-- To the health of Mr. Sartzetakis, the president of the Republic of Greece;
-- To your health, my dear friend Papandreou;
-- To the health of all those attending this dinner!
-- Cheers!

TANCHEV HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE, ENDS VISIT

AU152041 Sofia BTA in English 1923 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Bonn, September 15 (BTA Correspondent) -- The official meetings and talks of the delegation of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party (BZNS) led by Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the BZNS and first vice-president of the State Council, have been completed. The delegation visited the Federal Republic of Germany at the invitation of the leadership of the Free Democratic Party.

Mr Petur Tanchev was received by the Federal Chancellor Mr Helmut Kohl, with whom he had a detailed talk. The two sides expressed their conviction that the activation of the political contacts, and the development of the mutually advantageous economic and techno-scientific cooperation, respond to the vital interests of the two countries, to the interests of peace and international security.

The BZNS delegation had talks with leading government figures, representatives of political parties and public organiztions in the FRG, as well as with Mr Hans Dietrich Genscher, minister for foreign affairs of the FRG, Mr Martin Bangemann, minister of economic, and others.

Today, in the press club in Frankfurt, a large press conference was held, at which the leaders of the delegations of the BZNS and of the Free Democratic Party Mr Petur Tanchev and Mr Wolfgang Mischnick assessed highly the talks and expressed conviction that the widening of the contacts between the two parties will give a positive impetus to the relations between Bulgaria and the FRG.

Mr Petur Tanchev dwelled in detail on the resolutions of the 13th Congress of the BCP for social and economic development of Bulgaria in the conditions of the present techno-scientific revolution and stressed the contribution of the Bulgarian agrarian party to the implementation of this historical programme. He spoke about the increased possibilities of the Bulgarian economy and about the good prospects which these possibilities open before the mutually advantageous trade and economic cooperation between Bulgaria and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Mr Wolfgang Mischnick stressed that modern Bulgaria is a respected and sought after trade and economic partner. He gave a high assessment to Bulgaria's efforts for building of atmosphere of trust and goodneighbourly relations in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world. Mr Wolfgang Mischnick emphasised that with its policy in the Balkans Bulgaria serves as an example of the positive contribution of small states to the overcoming of the prejudices from the past, and in the carrying out of concrete steps to the benefit of peace, security and confidence in international relations.

CHILEAN SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES

AU151827 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] A delegation of the Chilean Socialist Party arrived in Sofia today for a brief working visit at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee. The delegation is headed by Clodomiro Almeyda, general secretary of the party.

The Chilean delegation was greeted by Comrade Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, at the Sofia airport.

Holds Talks

AU152038 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] The comrades Milko Balev and Dimitur Stanishev met the delegation of the Chilean Socialist Party, headed by Clodomiro Almeyda, general secretary of the party. In a cordial and friendly atmosphere they exchanged information on the activities of both parties. They discussed topical issues of the international situation by paying special attention to the situation in Latin America.

Support was expressed on behalf of both parties for the numerous and realistic peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and of the socialist countries. It was pointed out that the decision of the Soviet Union to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests is a new confirmation of this deeply humanitarian policy, based on principle, and that it was welcomed with full approval by all peoples in the world.

The mutual wish was expressed for further development of the traditional, friendly relations between the BCP and the Chilean Socialist Party in the interest of the two peoples.

Later on Comrade Milko Balev presented Clodomiro Almeyda with the People's Republic of Bulgaria Order, first class, conferred to him by the State Council for his active participation in the struggle against fascism in Chile and for his contribution to the consolidation of friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the Chilean Socialist Party, between the Bulgarian and Chilean peoples, as well as on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

CHILEAN CP'S CORVALAN AWARDED ON 70TH BIRTHDAY

AU131619 Sofia BTA in English 1548 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 13 (BAT) -- Bulgaria's State Council has conferred the order of the People's Republic of Bulgaria First Class to Mr Luis Corvalan, secretary general of the Chilean Communist Party, for his active part in the struggle against fascism and imperialism and for his services to the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Chilean Communist Party, between the Bulgarian and the Chilean peoples and on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

In this connection, Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, has cabled greetings to the jubilarian.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES USSR WRITERS UNION SECRETARY

AU131758 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] On 13 September Comrade Todor Zhivkov received Vladimir Karpov, first secretary of the USSR Writers' Union. During the talk the general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman stressed the intellectual unity of the Bulgarian and Soviet peoples and the unity of the goals and tasks posed to them by the 13 BCP Congress.

The guest told about some new processes and phenomena in Soviet literature after the Eighth Congress of the USSR Writers Union.

The meeting was attended by Lyubomir Levchev, chairman of the Union of Bulgarian Writers.

USSR ENVOY ARRIVES TO DISCUSS NUCLEAR COOPERATION

LD151347 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1300 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] A Soviet delegation has arrived in Prague from Moscow today to attend the 10th session of the plenipotentiaries of the Governments of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union for implementing the program of cooperation in the development of the nuclear power industry in Czechoslovakia to 1990, and a session will discuss further development of cooperation in engineering between both countries. The delegation is headed by Ivan Silayev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. At the Ruzyne airport the guests were welcomed by Deputy Federal Prime Minister Ladislav Gerle, federal ministers, and other figures. Viktor Lomakin, the Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, was also present.

JAKES RECEIVES CUBAN DELEGATION LED BY BLANCO

LD160435 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received a delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba. The delegation was led by Julian Alvares Blanco, chief of the Central Committee Health Department. The delegation is studying the implementation of the party's health care policy in Czechoslovakia. In a cordial and comradely exchange, they exchanged experiences concerning the implementation of the resolutions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the 3d Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba on securing a high standard of health care for the people, the organization and management of health care, the education of health care cadres, and the methods of party workers.

KAREL HOFFMAN LEADS DELEGATION TO WFTU CONGRESS

LD131128 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] A delegation of the Revolutionary Trade Union movement left Prague for Berlin today where it will take part in the 11th World Trade Union Congress. The delegation is headed by Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions and deputy chairman of the World Federation of Trade Unions. The members of our delegation will work in the plenum of this largest world trade union forum and in individual specialized commissions such as the commission for peace and disarmament, social and economic commission, revolutionary and trade union rights commissions. Within the framework of the congress, Czechoslovak trade unionists will also meet with workers of the GDR.

STROUGAL, DELEGATION DEPART FOR DENMARK

LD150906 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 0800 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Premier Lubomir Strougal has departed Prague by air for Copenhagen today for an official visit to the Kingdom of Denmark. The purpose of the visit, which is taking place at Danish Prime Minister Poul Schluter's invitation, is to contribute to the further intensification and expansion of the two countries' political, economic, and cultural cooperation.

Accompanying the premier are Miroslav Toman, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food; Ladislav Vodrazka, first deputy foreign trade minister; Jaromir Johanes, deputy foreign minister, and Alojz Kusalik, Czechoslovak ambassador to the Kingdom of Denmark.

The premier and his entourage were seen off at Ruzyne airport by First Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek; Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle; Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek; Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense; Interior Minister Vratislav Vajnar; and other figures.

Welcomed by Schluter

LD151054 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] CSSR Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal arrived in Copenhagen today for an official visit to Denmark at the invitation of Poul Schluter, the prime minister of the Kingdom of Denmark. Lubomir Strougal and his entourage, which is composed of Miroslav Toman, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food; Ladislav Vodrazka, first deputy CSSR minister of foreign trade; Jaromir Johanes, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Aloiz Kusalik, the CSSR ambassador to the Kingdom of Denmark, were welcomed at the Copenhagen airport by Danish Prime Minister Poul Schluter, and other representatives of Danish political and public life.

REPORTAGE ON HUSAK OFFICIAL VISIT TO ALGERIA

Arrives, Meets With Benjedid

LD151834 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, arrived today on an official friendly visit in the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. The visit is taking place at the invitation of Chadli Bendjedid, Algerian president and general secretary of the National Liberation Front [FLN].

Our special correspondent Bohumil Horak reports:

Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and FLN general secretary; Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi; Rabah Bitat, chairman of the National People's Assembly; and other Algerian officials welcomed Comrade Gustav Husak and his delegation at the festively decorated Houari Boumedienne International airport.

After his short welcoming ceremony, Gustav Husak and Chadli Bendjedid held an informal meeting in the VIP lounge of the airport. In a press statement following his arrival in Algeria, Comrade Husak expressed his conviction that the visit will become an important milestone in the development of CSSR-Algerian relations and will create new momentum for deepening and expanding all spheres of bilateral cooperation in the interests of the peoples of the two countries.

Comrade Gustav Husak went on to say: Our mutual relations have a firm base and a year-long tradition. The cooperation between our countries is based on mutual respect, trust, respect for national traditions and the selected path of social development, noninterference in internal affairs, and mutual advantage; our relations can serve as an example of what relations between states should be.

Then Comrade Husak, accompanied by Comrade Chadli Bendjedid, left for the (Jenan al-Methaq) residence, where Husak will be staying during his stay in Algeria. The entire 20-kilometer-long route was decorated with Czechoslovak and Algerian flags and the portraits of Comrades Gustav Husak and Chadli Bendjedid.

In the late afternoon Comrade Husak laid a wreath at the memorial to martyr-heroes who gave their life in the fight against French colonial suppression [passage omitted]

Comrade Gustav Husak thereafter visited nearby El-Jihad museum where he familiarized himself with the entire history, starting in 1830, of the Algerian popular resistance movement against the French colonialists. Comrade Husak signed the visitors' book there.

Chadli Bendjedid will give a festive dinner tonight in honor of Comrade Gustav Husak.

Further Talks Held

LD152338 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 2100 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, who today started an official friendly visit to Algeria, paid tribute this afternoon in the martyr's memorial to the memory of the Algerian patriots who gave their lives for the freedom and independence of their country. Accompanied by military honors and festive fanfares, Husak laid a wreath at the eternal fire that has been lit here to celebrate the memory of 1.5 million Algerian victims of the fight for national liberation. Then he visited the Jihad Museum in the basement of the memorial and also toured the nearby cultural and shopping center that together with the memorial make up Victory Park.

In his talks with his Algerian hosts, Comrade Husak showed lively interest in the history and current development of the capital, Algiers, and spoke highly about the results of its recent construction program.

In the evening Comrade Husak welcomed to his Algerian residence his host Chadli Bendjedid, Algerian president and general secretary of the National Liberation Front [FLN] party. The two representatives continued their talks.

The Algerian statesman then presented Comrade Gustav Husad with one of the highest Algerian state awards: the Order of National Merit, First Degree. In this way he recognized the significant contribution of the highest Czechoslovak representative to the advancement of mutually beneficial cooperation and friendship between Czechoslovakia and Algeria.

The first day of the official friendly visit of Gustav Husak in Algeria culminated with a gala dinner given by Chadli Bendjedid in honor of esteemed guests. The dinner was held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

Also today, members of Comrade Husak's entourage started bilateral talks in Algeria. Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, held talks with Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, head of the Permanent Secretariat of the FLN Central Committee. They noted that the current visit of Comrade Husak to Algeria is a positive expression of the standard of cooperation achieved by the two parties. The two party representatives also exchanged views on the further possibilities for deepening cooperation and contacts between social organizations.

The foreign ministers of the two countries, Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, and Bohuslav Chnoupek, discussed bilateral relations and some important aspects of the current situation in the world. They positively assessed the proposals aimed at moderating international tension and preserving peace in the world.

Algerian Coverage of Visit

For Algerian coverage of the official visit to that country by General Secretary Gustav Husak, see the 16 September and subsequent issues of the North Africa section of the Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT.

FOJTIK ADDRESSES BRATISLAVA IDEOLOGY CONFERENCE

LD112033 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1500 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Participants in a regional ideological conference in Bratislava today considered the present state and further tasks of ideological and political educational work of the West Slovak Regional Party Organiztion following the 17th CPCZ Congress. The report of the Presidium pointed out the positive results in this area, but at the same time it stated that the level of ideological work still does not fully correspond to present needs. It is necessary above all to concentrate on solving concrete tasks at work places and to react to the opinions and attitudes of the people, the report states.

Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, spoke about the current tasks of party ideological work. He emphasized that at present the consistent and decisive fulfilment of tasks set out by the 17th CPCZ Congress is an important objective for the forthcoming period and that the main task of ideological work is to give maximum help toward the realization of the strategic line of the speeding up of the social economic development of our society. He emphasized that this process demands the removal of inertia and of the extensive form of management. As results and experience show, the speeding up of the creation of resources is on the whole being realized, but not according to the planned program and efficiency, he said. Jan Fojtik gave great attention to the problem of the struggle for peace and social progress in the world; at the same time he emphasized the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union.

HONECKER ON DISARMAMENT, RELATIONS WITH GREECE

NC142138 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 14 Sep 86 p 5

[Replies given by GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker in East Berlin on 8 September to written questions submitted by RIZOSPASTIS correspondent Thanasis Yeoryiou and other Greek newsmen]

[Text] [Question] Your visit to Greece and the Greek prime minister's visit to your country created a favorable climate for development of relations between the two countries across the board. The imminent visit by the Greek president to your country is, undoubtedly, the apex of mutual efforts. What has this climate achieved thus far for bilateral relations, cooperation in Europe, and the preservations of peace? How do you view the level of, as well as prospects for, bilateral relations with Greece?

[Answer] In recent years, we have enjoyed excellent and continuous relations with Greece in many areas. Political dialogue gives a basic impetus to useful and productive cooperation. This dialogue between both countries' leaders, governments and various social forces is sincere and constructive. This dialogue boosts the friendly, confident nature of our bilateral relations. Economic and cultural-scientific exchanges are also expanding positively. We favor the opening of new areas for cooperation and for agreements to strengthen these ties.

Irrespective of our different socio-economic systems and military alliances, our two nations share important similarities in the struggle for peace and progress. This is encouraging. Faced with a difficult world situation dictated by severe tensions, we attach great importance to our dialogue with Greece. This dialogue is based on confidence and applies to both international and bilateral relations.

[Question] What prospects do you envisage for further expansion of commercial relations between the two countries?

[Answer] We can say with satisfaction that since my visit to the Republic of Greece in October 1985, commercial transactions have further expanded. This applies not only to the GDR's traditional exports, which were successfully tested by the modernization and effectiveness of the Greek economy, but also to Greece's exports to the GDR, which have increased considerably since that time. However, there are considerable avenues for further expansion and we are working to discover them. This is also proved by the visits of the Greek commerce minister to the Leipzig Spring Fair and the GDR minister of electrical engineering and electronics to Greece in June. Your parliament's recent ratification of the agreement for scientific-technical cooperation between our two countries will also contribute toward further expansion of economic cooperation beyond the mere exchange of products.

[Question] How do you view the current situation in Europe and possibilities for its further development?

[Answer] The international situation continues to seriously deteriorate. At no other time has humanity faced a greater danger from nuclear self destruction. Defusing the military confrontation on our continent is particularly urgent.

At the same time, we Europeans have experienced the prevalance of detente between countries with differing social systems for a long time. The forces which are determined to prevent a threatening danger of war have never before been as strong as they are today. The Soviet Union's program for the complete eradication of nuclear weapons by the year 2,000, and the Warsaw Pact countries' appeal for a cut in military forces and conventional armaments in Europe, are a possibility towards this goal.

We consider the revival of detente to be of great importance. The upcoming Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in Vienna will facilitate this. The GDR will actively contribute to the conference to advance a climate of confidence, cooperation and good-neighborliness in Europe.

[Question] On the basis of current negotiations, do you consider it possible to create a nuclear-free zone in central Europe?

[Answer] The creation of a nuclear-free zone in Europe is, today, extremely timely in view of the increased nuclear potential in our continent. Naturally, our country, which is situated on the sensitive dividing line between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, is interested in the eradication of these weapons from central Europe. That is why, right from the outset, we have actively supported the Swedish proposal for creation of a corridor free of nuclear weapons. We have repeatedly expressed our readiness to make all GDR territory available for this purpose on the basis of equality and mutual security. Together with its Warsaw Pact allies, the GDR proposed to the countries of Europe, to the United States and to Canada that April of this year should be the month for interested countries to begin negotiations toward this end.

One can see that there are realistic proposals on the table. The political will of the others will dictate success.

[Question] The Greek Government has repeatedly expressed its support for the establishment of nuclear-free zones and has promoted the idea for a Balkans free of nuclear weapons. What is your prognosis for the establishment of zones free of nuclear weapons?

[Answer] Like Greece, the German Democratic Republic considers the establishment of nuclear-free zones an effective measure to reduce the danger of a nuclear war and to strengthen stability and trust among peoples. Our country has repeatedly submitted its own proposals and emphatically supports corresponding initiatives by other states, including efforts to rid the Balkans of nuclear arms. Ther establishment of nuclear-free zones is an idea that is gaining credibility all over the world. It is not restricted in Europe, but has also been considered in Asia, Africa, and the South Pacific. In Latin America and the antarctic, nuclear-free zones are already a political reality. However, the effectiveness of such agreements depends to a great extent on whether other states, especially the nuclear powers, respect them. The Soviet Union has repeatedly expressed its readiness to do this.

[Question] What is the specific contribution of the first socialist German state to the struggle for security and improvement of the political atmosphere in Europe?

[Answer] For us the guarantee of peace is the most important duty. With last June's Budapest appeal, the German Democratic Republic, together with the other Warsaw Pact states, made a total offer for negotiations on disarmament and detente which led the way forward. We support Soviet disarmament initiatives because they offer a good chance for future world peace and to enter the 21st century without nuclear arms. We help to improve Europe's political atmosphere by dialogue and cooperation with all reasonable and realistic powers who want to ensure a peaceful future.

Because the two German states are especially responsible for maintaining peace, the GDR repeatedly addressed itself to the FRG and offered specific measures to lessen military confrontation in central Europe. These efforts were for the establishment of a corridor free of theater nuclear weapons and for a chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe.

[Question] Mr Chairman, currently in Vienna, Geneva, and Stockholm a dialogue is taking place between the USSR and the United States. We are expect a meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan. How do you assess the procedure of detente between East and West especially in the wake of the recent Soviet proposals and the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests?

[Answer] The recent Soviet proposals have undoubtedly strengthened hopes for a turn for the best. The Soviet Union's decision to extend its more than 1 year unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests until 1 January 1987, has been applauded internationally. There is still a historic opportunity to act decisively for an end to the arms race. An agreed nuclear test ban could pave the way for other disarmament agreements, especially in the nuclear sector. An unprejudiced assessment of the situation would make a similar agreement quickly feasible. As Mikhail Gorbachev has proposed, this agreement could be signed even during this year's Soviet-U.S. summit meeting.

[Question] Mr Chairman, all men of good on our planet fear the nuclear holocaust that is threatening us all. Furthermore, the GDR, which is at the center of Europe, is directly threatened. In view of this fact, how do you assess the initiative of the "Six"?

[Answer] You are right, a nuclear war would leave no place in the world untouched. To worry is not enough, what we need is action. The initiative of the Six has been significant in the struggle for world peace. The "Declaration of Mexico" gives it new impetus. In my message to the representatives from the initiatives of the Six states, I affirmed our support for the measures proposed in the declaration. These measures prove the consistency and the constructive position of the signatories to the initiative. We agree that the immediate suspension of all nuclear test is one of the most urgent issues of our time. We hail all efforts toward an end to the arms race, toward preventing the militarization of outer spacew, and toward promoting discussions intended to achieve practical results in disarmament.

[Question] In light of the identical views shared by the peaceloving policy of the GDR and the initiative of the Six, do you see possibilities for cooperation by the GDR with this movement?

[Answer] I do see possibilities and in my message I stated that the GDR is ready for such cooperation. In the nuclear century, no state can guarantee its own security. This can be achieved only through mutual respect and common efforts by all peoples. I am convinced that broad international cooperation will make it possible to avoid the danger of war, and promote detente, disarmament and development.

[Question] There has been a great deal of propaganda by Western government on this year's anniversary of the so-called Berlin Wall. Is there any foundation for these reactions? Do you believe that the reason which led to the construct'on of the wall continue to exist?

[Answer] On 13 August 1961 the GDR took under its control state boundaries with West Berlin which until then had been open. The general international response to the 25th anniversary of this measure has made two things very clear. First, there is an increasing awareness that peace was saved on that August Sunday, not only for our people but for all the people of Europe. It was then that the road from confrontation to detente opened. The European system of security that has been established since then has proved its vitality despite all political adversities. It is now beyond discussion that the inviolability of boundaries and respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all European states within their current borders constitute a basic condition for peace.

Second, and we do not ignore this, voices were heard flagrantly questioning this basic prerequisite for peace. In a manner calculated to stir up tension and encourage a new confrontation, demands were made for the revision of existing boundaries and the established political realities. This is one of the reasons why we need secure and stable borders.

In reply to a question on the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, the Communist leader was of the opinion that in the short term many countries will find it impossible to discontinue the peaceful use of nuclear energy. It is for this reason that the GDR is deeply involved in strengthening international cooperation in this field. Through the conferences of the IAEA in Vienna, and through its work on international treaties, the GDR sees ways to improve the safety of nuclear plants and control high technology to the benefit of mankind.

[Question] A smouldering tension exists in the Mediterranean. Greece, other Mediterranean countries, and the Soviet Union have suggested directions in which we might move to rid the area of nuclear weapons. The Greek-Turkish crisis in the Aegean, which has led to a continuing deadlock in the Cyprus problem, among other things, is one of the hotbeds of tension. What initiatives and practical measures could your country take to reduce tension in the mediterranean so that the atmosphere of detente in Europe may be positively influenced?

Turkey's activities, its demands in the Aegean, and the illegal occupation of part of Cyprus have created friction between Greece and Turkey which affects the whole of the eastern Mediterranean. What are your views on Cyprus and the policy of Turkey in the Aegean?

[Answer] The GDR favors the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and supports the proposals submitted by the USSR toward this end. We too are deeply apprehensive because of the continuing lack of a solution to the Cyprus issue. This endangers peace and security in the area.

The only stable basis for a quick, just, and lasting solution of the Cyprus problem is strict respect for the Cypriot Republic's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity, and nonalignment, and the withdrawal of all foreign troops in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the UN General assembly and Security Council. [paragraph continues]

We firmly denounce the unilateral declaration of the illegal "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" and every unlawful and unilateral measure that is contrary to Security Council resolutions. An appropriate way of solving the international aspects of the Cyprus problem would be to convene a representative international conference on Cyprus, within the framework of the United Nations, as suggested in the USSR's proposals of 21 January 1986.

Furthermore, we will be in complete solidarity with the Cypriot people in the future, in their just struggle to overcome the Cyprus crisis.

Further on Honecker's Remarks

NC151105 Athens TA NEA in Greek 13 Sep 86 p 11

[TA NEA correspondent Loukas Dhimakas' report from Berlin on GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker's remarks in response to written questions by Greek newsmen]

[Excerpts] GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker has attributed tension in Greek-Turkish relations, and the Aegean crisis to Turkey's "aggressive intentions" toward Greece. He also stressed that "borders on the international map are established." He declared: "It is possible to reach an understanding within NATO so that Turkey withdraws its claims in the Aegean," and pointd out: "The Cyprus issue was created because of Turkey's stance."

The positions, among others, were expounded by Honecker to a group of Greek correspondents who were in the GDR on the occasion of the official visit by Greek President Khristos Sartzetakis (on Monday).

Honecker also referred to his country's commercial relations with Greece and to the need to create nuclear-free zones in Europe. He expressed his support for the initiative of the "Six," and condemned terrorism. He mentioned his country's economic situation, underlining the importance of new technologies, and stressed that: "In the short term a solution for the problems associated with the peaceful use of nuclear energy is possible," without this meaning that "nuclear energy is the last word." In conclusion, referring to "inter-German relations," he said that he will not get involved in the FRG's election struggle; asked whether he would visit the FRG, he said: "Bonn is too far away."

In his remarks on Greek-Turkish affairs and the Cyprus issue, Honecker stressed, among other things:

"We emphatically condemn the unilateral proclamation of the illegal 'Turkish Republic of North Cyprus,' as well as every unlawful and unilateral measure which is contrary to the Security Council (...) resolutions. On the matter of the Aegean I am in absolute agreement with your government's views -- with those of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou in particular, and indeed with the position of your country's other leaders. These matters can be solved through negotiations and there is no doubt that the GDR supports the Greek Government's line.

"We have no intention of interfering with Greek-Turkish relations. In reference to the Aegean, however, the issue clearly favors Greece. Turkey's intentions are aggressive and it is not permissible that a situation similar to that in Cyprus should be created here. I am of the opinion that we should not forget the Cyprus issue, which resulted from Turkey's stance. Turkey is responsible for the Aegean problem."

He then referred to the role that NATO could play. Just as the United States obliges the NATO member-states to adhere to the Co-Com agreement (for protecting technology), in the same way Turkey could be persuaded to withdraw its claims in the Aegean, he argued.

He concluded: "What is needed is negotiation, and of course it takes two to negotiate. It appears, however, that Turkey is not yet prepared to withdraw its territorial claims and this is the reason that Turkey does not want to conform to international law." [passage omitted]

Answering a question about recent terrorist acts, Honecker said, "The GDR condemns such acts and we are prepared to cooperate fully with all other countries in the world in order to fight terrorism."

In conclusion, referring to the future of the "Berlin Wall," he avoided to direct answer but argued that this "is the perpetuation of the policy of separation started by the Western allies," and stated: "It is not possible to make changes in respect of territorial realities 40 years after the end of the war."

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY GREEK PRESIDENT

Greeted by Honecker

LD151019 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0916 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 15 Sep (ADN) -- President of the Hellenic Republic Khristos Sartzetakis, arrived in Berlin on Monday morning for a several-day visit to the GDR. He is taking up an invitation from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, who warmly welcomed his guest at Berlin-Schoenefeld airport.

Kristos Sartzetakis is accompanied by his spouse Efrosini Sartzetakis and by official figures of his country, including Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias.

A military ceremony took place in honor of the president. Members of the GDR party and state leadership appeared for the welcoming ceremony. Many Berliners offerd a friendly welcome to the statesman on the flag-bedecked airfield.

Erich Honecker received his guest with the words: "You are most welcome Mr President. I am extremely pleased to be able to welcome you to the GDR." The president replied: "I am very pleased about my trip and the opportunity to meet an old friend again." The guest was then welcomed by the members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Hermann Axen, Horst Dohlus, Kurt Hager, Guenter Mittag, Guenter Schabowski, and other figures.

President Sartzetakis is accompanied by Karolos Papoulias, minister of foreign affairs; Andonios Tritsis, minister of education and religion; Panayiotis Roumeliotis, state secretary for national economy; Khristos Fotiou, state secretary for commerce, and other figures of the Hellenic Republic.

Berliners welcomed Erich Honecker and Khristos Sartzetakis with vigorous applause. The slogans "Long live the friendship between the GDR and Greece" and for exemplary cooperation for the well-being of our peoples" were on placards in German and Greek.

Erich Honecker and his guests jointly began the trip through the capital to Schloss Niederschoenhausen, the residence of the guest during his visit to the GDR.

Comment on Talks

LD152114 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1623 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 15 Sep (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Greek President Khristos Sartzetakis had a friendly meeting this afternoon in the State council building.

The talk between the two statesmen focused on topical issues of the world political situation, chiefly on the safeguarding of peace, and on the state of and prospects for cooperation between the GDR and Greece.

Erich Honecker expressed his pleasure at the president's visit and described it as a sign of the close solidarity between the two states and peoples. He praised the Greek president's antifascist activity and his commitment to the safeguarding of peace. The people of the GDR have high regard for Sartzetakis' support for democracy and progress and his actions against the policy of arms build-up and confrontation, Erich Honecker said. He said he is convinced that from this exchange of views further efforts will result in constructive work by both states with the aim of helping to place world peace on a stable, lasting basis. The distinguished guest will see for himself during his visit that the GDR people are working purposefully and industriously for a happy future and they they regard the preservation and safeguarding of peace as the most important prerequisite for this, Honecker said.

President Sartzetakis expressed thanks for his cordial reception on GDR soil. He said he considers his trip to the GDR -- his second official trip abroad since taking on the office of president -- as an affirmation of all that had been agreed upon in the deepening of friendly relations between both countries since Erich Honecker's visit to Greece in October 1985. His visit made it possible for the dialogue which started last autumn to be continued. Sartzetakis said he agreed with Erich Honecker that the talks were of central importance for the further development of mutual cooperation in the future.

In explaining some aspects of his country's foreign policy, President Sartzetakis emphasized that there are many important things of joint interest to both states: The efforts to hold constructive political dialogue, to limit and reduce arms, to guarantee respect for international law, and to create an international climate of trust are leading concerns of both states.

Like the GDR, Greece supports a moratorium on nuclear tests by the superpowers, Sartzetakis said, adding that his country wants to make an independent contribution to detente and disarmament through its work within the framework of the [Delhi] Six initiative and through its support for a nuclear weapons-free zone in the Balkans as well as for the dismantlement of military confrontation in the Mediterranean.

Erich Honecker, commenting on President Sartzetakis' thoughts about the important common ground between the two states, stressed that the things they hold in common are of importance for the European and international climate and in the present complicated situation go beyond the bilateral framework. It must be noted with concern that expectations and hopes for a turning toward peace, detente, and disarmament, for which the Geneva summit meeting had provided hopeful beginnings, had so far not been fulfilled, he said.

In view of the nuclear dangers looming over mankind, a responsible approach to those problems on which war or peace depends is required, Honecker added. Therefore, it is necessary and possible to bring together all those forces in the world that honestly want peace and are working to safeguard it. Whatever differences exist, they must not be an obstacle to cooperation against the threat of a nuclear war, he added.

It is encouraging, Erich Honecker said, to be able to note anew that the GDR and Greece are in full agreement on these vital issues. He also noted full agreement on those issues which concerned the situation in the eastern Mediterranean region, including those of the Aegean and Cyprus. Erich Honecker praised Greece's collaboration in the initiative of the Six for peace and nuclear disarmament. The GDR fully supports the Mexico Declaration, Honecker concluded.

The ambassadors of the two countries, Horst Brie and Andonios Koudakis, took part in the talk, which was held in an open and friendly atmosphere.

At the end of the friendly meeting, Khristos Sartzetakis signed the visitors' book of the chairman of the State Council.

SED, SPD DELEGATIONS HOLD WEST BERLIN TALKS

LD122230 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1809 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin (West), 12 Sep (ADN) -- Representatives of the SED Central Committee met in Berlin (West) today with leading officials of the SPD Land Association for an exchange of views on current political issues. The conversation, which followed on from earlier meetings, took place in an open, matter-of-fact and constructive atmosphere.

Taking part in the meeting were, from the SED side, Dr Otto Reinhold, member of the Central Committee, president of the Academy for Social Sciences in the Central Committee of the SED; Gunter Rettner, candidate member of the Central Committee, director of the International Politics and Economics Department of the Central Committee of the SED; and Professor Dr Max Schmidt, director of the International Politics and Economics Institute of the GDR; and from the SPD side, Walter Momper, chairman of the SPD group in the Berlin (West) Chamber of Deputies; and former senators Harry Ristock, member of the SPD Party executive and Professor Gerhard Heimann.

It was agreed to continue the exchange of opinions on questions of interest to both sides. A GDR delegation comprising politicians specializing in culture, artists, and cultural exponents was invited to visit Berlin (West).

REPORTAGE ON 11TH WFTU CONGRESS IN BERLIN

Secretariat Arrives 13 Sep

LD131631 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1301 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 13 Sep (ADN) -- The WFTU Secretariat, including WFTU Secretary General Ibrahim Zakariyah and Vice President Karel Hoffmann arrived in Berlin today to take part in the 11th World Trade Union Congress which opens in the capital of the GDR on 16 September. The guests were cordially welcomed by Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive.

Numerous other delegations and guests were welcomed in Berlin today.

Council Prepares for Congress

LD160312 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1346 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 15 Sep (ADN) -- The 38th session of the WFTU General Council took place in Berlin today. The General Council dealt with the draft documents that will be given to the participants of the 11th WFTU Congress, which begins in the capital on Tuesday, for discussion and the formulation of resolutions, as well as other decisions of the WFTU Secretariat. The body praised the good preparations for the congress.

The Secretariat of the WFTU also met for its 36th session on Monday. It held consultations on the proposals for the agenda, the order of business, and the schedule of the congress. The WFTU Secretariat affirmed the main report by the WFTU secretary general.

DEFENSE MINISTER RECEIVES DPRK GENERAL 15 SEP

LD151259 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1143 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 15 Sep (DPA) -- Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and GDR defense minister, received on Monday Army General O Kuk-yol, member of the Politburo of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and chief of the general staff of the Korean People's Army. The exchange of views focused on topical issues of the military political situation and the further deepening of the fraternal relations between the armed forces of the GDR and the DPRK. The guest heads a DPRK Armed Forces delegation visiting the GDR for several days.

LOSONCZI, DELEGATION ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO SYRIA

Departure for Damascus

LD150930 Budapest MTI in English 0844 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 15 (MTI) -- On Monday Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council and member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, left for an official friendly visit to Syria on the invitation of Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic and general secretary of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party, at the head of a party and state delegation. Pal Losonczi is accompanied by Istvan Horvath, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee; Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food, co-chairman of the Hungarian-Syrian Joint Commission on Economic Cooperation; Under-Secretary of State Rezso Banyasz, president of the Information Office of the Council of Ministers; Gabor Nagy, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Otto Herkner, deputy minister of foreign trade; Lieutenant General Jozsef Pacsek, chief of Staff of the Hungarian People's Army, deputy minister of defence; Imre Szekacs, general director of Budapest's Tesco Company, co-chairman of the Hungarian-Syrian Subcommittee on Technical and Scientific Cooperation; and Zoltan Szephelyi, Hungarian ambassador to Damascus, who is to join the delegation in Syria.

Pal Losonczi was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council; Geza Kotai, head of department of the HSWP Central Committee; Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs; Zoltan Juhar, minister of domestic trade; and members of the Presidential Council and other leading personalities of Hungarian political life. Present was 'Abd al-Hamid al-Salam, charge d'affaires ad interim at the Budapest Embassy of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Talks Open

LD151821 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Special correspondent Gyorgy Bernat]

[Excerpt] Our special correspondent Gyorgy Bernat reports on the first day of Pal Losonczi's visit to Syria:

[Bernat] The special plane carrying the Hungarian party and state delegation landed here at 1300. The delegation, headed by Pal Losonczi, member of the Politburo, president of the Presidential Council was greeted by their host, President Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Ba'th Party. The delegation's program began with a short ceremony; first the national anthems, then a gun salute, and finally with the inspection of the Syrian honor guard.

The next event was Pal Losonczi's wreath-laying at the monument to martyrs. This monument is situated in the cemetery of Syrian soldiers who fell in the Middle East wars, which is on the outskirts of Damascus.

After the ceremony, Pal Losonczi and Hafiz Al-Asad had a tete-a-tete at the Presidential Palace. The talks are to end any minute now, and the members of the two delegations are already preparing for the banquet which is due to start soon. The topics expected to be raised at these talks can be deduced from the composition of the Hungarian delegation. Istvan Horvath, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, will hold talks on inter-party relations with his Syrian counterpart. Minister of Food and Agriculture Janoe Vancsa will have discussions that are regarded in Damascus as important for two reasons:

First, one of the central plans of today's Syria is to boost agricultural production, in order to find a solution for the food shortages that occasionally arise. In this they count on the adoption of Hungarian experience. Second, Jenoe Vancsa is Hungarian Cochairman of the Economic Cooperation Committee. Changes in the annual turnover of between 35 and 40 million dollars are in no way negligible, either for Syria or for Hungary. The same topic will also be raised by representatives of the foreign trade portfolio.

Losonczi Sums Up Talks

LD152130 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Special Correspondent Gyorgy Bernat Report]

[Text] Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, member of the MSZMP Politburo, and Hafiz al-Asad, Syrian head of state, general secretary of the Syrian Ba'th Party, held a 2-hour tete-a-tete in Damascus. Simultaneously, the Hungarian and Syrian negotiating delegations held talks on expanding cooperation. In the evening, the Syrian president and his wife gave a banquet in honor of Pal Losonczi and his wife. Our special correspondent Gyorgy Bernat reports:

[Begin recording] In his toast, Hafiz al-Asad said that Pal Losonczi was the first Hungarian head of state to visit Syria. The president recalled his trip to Hungary 8 years ago. Referring to the present negotiations, he said he was confident that they would bring a further development in relations and strengthen mutual cooperation.

Syria, according to President al-Asad, highly values the Soviet stance with the Damascus leadership also identifies; namely, that the Middle East needs a peace which would be a result of an international conference, held under UN aegis with the participation of the permanent members of the Security Council and all the interested parties in the region. Israel must withdraw from all occupied territories, and the Palestinian people must regain their national rights; the rights of self-determination and of founding a state in their homeland.

Hafiz al-Asad spoke specifically of the fact that from time to time, Syria is labelled as terrorist: We reject terrorism which means wanton murder and destruction, at the same time we support the right of peoples to resist the conquering aggressors occupying their land.

In his reply, Pal Losonczi expressed his thanks for the invitation, and conveyed the greetings of the MSZMP, the Presidential Council, the government and the Hungarian people. He then spoke about the dangers threatening the peace and security of the world. At the head of these, Pal Losonczi mentioned, as did his host a few minutes before, the star war plans, and at the same time reaffirmed that the most important foreign policy endeavor of the socialist countries was to avert the threat of a nuclear war, to preserve peace and place international security on firm foundations.

Specifically, he said how necessary he felt it was to smooth over the conflicts dividing the Arab community and to restore the unity in action of the Arab countries.

We highly value the efforts of the Syrian Arab Republic through wiich it endeavors to eliminate the consequences of Israeli aggression, to restore peace and stability in Lebanon, and to contribute to a comprehensive, just, and durable settlement of the Middle East crisis, said the president of the Presidential Council. Pal Losonczi labelled today's discussions as friendly and sincere, and said that Hungary was ready to further develop bilateral ties on the basis of equality and mutual respect. [end recording]

GENSCHER CONFERS WITH KADAR, DEPARTS 15 SEP

LD151820 Hamburg DPA in German 1336 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, 15 Sep (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher discussed in Budapest today issues of detente and East-West relations with Hungary party leader Janos Kadar and Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi. He thus concluded a 3-day working visit to Hungary.

A spokesman for Genscher reported that the parties addressed the issues of the Stockholm Conference on confidence-building measures and security and Disarmament in Europe (CDE), the next UN General Assembly and the new follow-up conference of the CSCE starting in November in Vienna. There was agreement in the view that the the CDE "the ships are close together -- they now have to be moored." Varkonyi affirmed to Genscher that the Warsaw Pact states are also going to Vienna with "a constructive approach."

Genscher stated that following his visit to Moscow new forms of cooperation also have to be sought in German-Hungarian relation in both economic and humanitarian fields. It was stated that bilateral issues were not discussed except for the forthcoming visit of federal President Richard von Weizsaecker to Hungary in October. Genscher also visited charity events for the first Hungarian SOS children's village at Battonya. Genscher flew from Budapest to Brussels today.

GROSZ, DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CUBAN TALKS

LD152321 Budapest MTI in English 2255 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 15 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Budapest Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, which visited Cuba from September 6 to 13 under the leadership of Karoly Grosz, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee, returned to Budapest Monday. The delegation was meeting an invitation from the Havana committee of the Communist Party of Cuba.

In the course of the visit Karoly Grosz held talks with Jorge Lezicano, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and secretary of the Havana party committee, about further developing cooperation between the party organizations of the two capitals. Karoly Grosz studied the Cuban educational and health systems, and the project for restoring the historical centre of Havana.

The first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee held talks with Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, member of the Secretariat of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee; Jose Ramon Fernandez Alvarez, vice-president of the Council of Ministers; members of the Political Committee, and Deputy Prime Minister Jose Lopez Moreno, president of the Central Planning Board; and Minister of Internal Trade Manuel Vila Sosa.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON POLITICAL AMNMESTY

TRYBUNA LUDU Views Amnesty

AU151134 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13-14 Sep 86 p 1

[Jerzy A. Salecki article: "The Consistent Creation of Chances"]

[Text] When one assesses the situation, one sees that the decision to release by 15 September all persons sentenced or arrested for crimes and misdemeanors against the state and public order was a foregone conclusion. The political and state authorities met the initiatives of PRON halfway, admitting that this act of goodwill would consolidate national accord and encourage honest thoughts about patriotic responsibility for the future. The progressing stabilization of public life is a fact. Also a fact is the loss by antisocialist groups of more significant influence on certain circles of our society.

This decision was not brought about by means of talks in corridors or any "appeals" or "protests" either in Poland nor from the West. There were no conjunctural calculations involved here, nor any consideration of possible advantages.

Everyone will be freed, those who consciously fought the socialist state for years, and those involved in illegal activity often by chance. Two hundred and twenty-five persons will regain their freedom, as well as the chance to take stock of themselves and choose their path.

In accordance with the law, on 11 September the Security Service could hae detained over 3,000 persons whom it knew to be active inside so-called underground structures. But instead of sanctions, as we know, many illegal "committees," "boards," and "political" organizations were dissolved, and Security Service officers held explanatory talks with these organizations' activists without the possible penal consequences.

Although the Security Service's activity is less spectacular than the decision to release the sentenced and arrested persons, it should not be treated as being of secondary importance. The discharges, in many cases involving "professional" opponents of socialism and people's rule who have been known for years, constitutes clear proof of the strength of the system and power of the state which, in the name of the consistently-implemented political program of national accord, does not fear a "relapse."

The operation of revealing underground structures, combined with explanatory-prophylactic talks, eminently stresses the authorities' reluctance to punish. The point is not even the fact that it is not views that are punished in Poland, but evidence of illegal activity. The point is that, even in the case of such activity, arrest, investigations, trial, and sentence form a final link in a chain of prophylactic activity which explains and documents the harm caused by the functioning of the "conspiracy."

In his interview, Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak has clearly stressed that the authorities, while recognizing the impassable limits of the law, will display "maximum patience, calm, and good will." Other methods of preventive action "not involving penal repression" are being conidered.

Knowing the stubbornness and obstinacy of the group of leaders of the antisocialist groups, one should doubt whether this practice will lead to any fundamental change in their attitudes. [paragraph continues]

However, mindfull of the interests of society and the state, it is understanding, patience, and leniency toward persons entangled in the "underground" for various reasons that will determine future success. For if accord fails to shape the attitudes of today's rank-and-file "oppositionists," then at least understanding will.

Perceiving the importance of the latest decisions, one cannot ignore the recent past which has been marked by amnesties. The authorities granted these amnesties in the most difficult situation, at a time beset with major emotion, tension, and difficulties. In accordance with the program of the Ninth PZPR Congress, the line of national accord and struggle foresaw the above decisions and the settlement of concrete problems and human affairs as long as that congress.

Today, the program worked out at the 10th congress meets social needs and expectations halfway. This program is a continuation of the most important processes for us: the development of democracy, consolidation of the state, animation of the economy, and the shaping of public life in which the citizen continues to be the main subject.

From the very beginning, the intentions of the party and state authorities have been expressed in the lapidary saying "whoever is not against us is with us." With us, in other words with a multimillion-strong union of citizens desiring not only normalization and stabilization, but also development and progress in all spheres of public life. Polish reality is composed of various phenomena, among which the defunctness of the so-called opposition possesses particular significance.

The erosion of the organizational "underground structures" has closely followed society's intellectual rejection of the concept of hostility toward its own state, its own country, its own authorities. It is not so much PRON structures that determine a consolidation of national accord today as the growing awareness that totally ignoring reality leads nowhere -- even more so, that it leads to the wiping out of the country's future.

The joint toil of millions of Poles and the concentration of forces on solving key Polish issues will determine the implementation of the creative program which guarantees Poland a place in the world. The latest decision is the last major chance for everyone with no shortage of goodwill to take part in the work of building Poland.

Episcopate Praises Release

LD151844 Warsaw PAP in English 1729 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sep. 15 -- The press office of the Polish Episcopate has forwarded the following statement to PAP:

"The Polish Episcopate has received with satisfaction the information relayed on Sep. 11 by the minister of internal affairs that all political prisoners would be freed till Sep. 15. This decision, postulated many times by representatives of the church and awaited by wide circles of society, gives a chance to close a painful period of our history. One can hope that new conditions will be created to shape a true national agreement without which there is no way of pulling our fatherland out of the most profound crisis in postwar history.

"The freeing of political prisoners has not only a broad political scope but also a social and humanitarian one. They return to their homes and work places and this means the end of passiveness within prison walls. There should not be anyone who would not appreciate the contribution of suffering and sacrifice in the shaping of contemporary Polish reality. Everyone, however, wants peace because it is only in peace, in its humanistic meaning which contributes to dialogue, that, as we trust, the most difficult issues of the nation can be solved.

"While receiving with appreciation the brave implementation of the law of July 17, this year, the Polish bishops express a hope that there opens up an era in which people with different world outlooks will be able to better direct their intellect, knowledge and energy at building the good of the fatherland. Thus, a prospect surfaces for our state to recover from the difficult situation not only through the production of material goods but also through the strengthening of human dignity, fraternal community and freedom."

MOKRYSZCZAK REPORTS TO PZPR AUDIT GROUP

LD152348 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Concretization of tasks of the PZPR Central Control and Audit Commission in the implementation of the 10th PZPR Congress resolutions was the subject of a Central Control and Audit Commission plenary meeting in Warsaw.

A report was delivered by the Commission Chairman Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member. He said that Control and Audit Commissions have to support party organizations in promoting modernity, efficiency of activity, and in the implementation of scientific and technological progress. They also have to assist in popularizatin of innovative solutions. Much attention will also be focused on conditions for deepening individual activity by party members, and to independence and initiative by basic party organizations.

REPORT ON 11 SEP MEETING OF OPZZ COUNCIL

LD112230 Warsaw PAP in English 2149 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 11 -- The Council of the National Alliance of Trade Unions (OPZZ) discussed at its meeting here today the results of the to-date consultations concerning preliminary drafts of basic documents for the 2nd OPZZ Assembly to be held in November and changes in the OPZZ statutes. The council also examined issues connected with the participation of a delegation of Polish trade unionists in the 11th World Congress of trade unions to open in Berlin on September 16.

A preliminary draft of the programme has been enriched, among other things, with contents stemming from the resolutions of the 10th PUWP Congress. The redrafted programme included many stricter formulations and trade unionists' posutlates were directed to concrete addresses.

The council approved of the speech to be delivered by the chairman of the Polish delegation in Berlin during the 11th World Congress of Trade Unions which presents, among other things, the achievements and problems of the Polish trade union movement and questions connected with the OPZZ activity in international organizations and in the world trade union movement.

GOVERNMENT DRIVE TO VERIFY JOBS CRITICIZED

AU150737 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 8 Sep 86 p 5

[Editorial] [Passage omitted] The announcement that jobs will be reviewed and verified has been received in different ways. According to the Public Opinion Research Main Center, most respondents stressed that it is necessary to verify jobs, but at the same time they hinted that one should be paid for the work one does and not for the position one occupies. The respondents agree that jobs should be verified for their suitability, organization, and productivity, but it is significant that they are for making sure that present jobs are well done and well organized rather than for making the proposed changes in the structure of employment. Only every fourth respondent agreed that it is necessary to transfer people from administration and services to Direct production and that the number of managing posts should be reduced. [passage omitted]

Many groups continue to air their views and doubts about the course of job verifications, especially on its reliability. They have fewer doubts about the reliability of the review of the rank-and-file jobs and more doubts about the reliability of the review of managing posts, local administrative jobs, and, primarily, central administrative jobs, because they know that past attempts at such verification proved ineffective. It is difficult to convince skeptical people that this time verification will succeed, especially in view of the fact that not all plans are being fully implemented. For example, it is common knowledge that subsidies for enterprises continue to increase (from Z656.5 billion in 1980 to about Z1.3 trillion in 1985), although the main principle of the economic reform is that enterprises should pay for themselves or go bust. And these subsidies are as a rule granted without any preceding analyses of whether enterprises do all they can to improve their performance.

People also continue to indicate the danger of a mechanical repetition of old models, which means that there will be only a limited rotation of cadres. Besides, the resolution of the Council of Ministers is hedged with so many conditions and requirements that it is impossible for the verifiers of jobs to amass and analyze all the necessary production data within a short time, especially since we have no comparisons with the solutions used by the countries with more effective economies. [passage omitted]

There are many more problems involved in job verification, because this operation is not simple. Would that those who carry it out not choose an easy way out by being content to accept reports on formal decisions, which will not be questioned until the time has come for another job campaign.

GUS RELEASES AUGUST ECONOMIC STATISTICS

LD122212 Warsaw PAP in English 1910 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 12 — Here are some figures on Polish industrial performance in August, this year, released by the Main Statistical Office GUS.

Industry: The sold production of socialized industry, turned out during the actual worktime this August and calculated in constant prices, was 0.5 per cent smaller than a year back. A considerable decrease, as compared to August, 1985, occurred in the production of non-ferrous metal industry, precision engineering, transport means, textile, and leather industries. The production of the chemical, timber, food, and coal industries has also dropped, despite the daily extraction of hard coal being greater than a year ago.

In the period under review, the sold industrial production of this August was 3.0 per cent higher than in August last year, this including a 1.8 per cent increase in the extracting industry and 3.1 per cent in the processing industry.

The 1986 Central Annual Plan of sold industrial production was fulfilled at 65.9 per cent in the period January-August and this was 1.1 points more than the share of respective period last year in the implementation of 1985 tasks.

Agriculture: The consumption grain procurement between the start of the campaign and the end of August, this year, amassed over 4 million tonnes topping the figure of August last year by over 31 per cent.

The procurement of slaughter animals in August, 1986, reached 150 thousand tonnes, while the period January-August, this year, brought about over 1,483 thousands tonnes thus surpassing the results of the analogous periods last year by, respectively, 2.8 and 13.4 per cent. The growth rate of fat pigs and poultry procurement did not change, whereas the procurement figures for fatstock in the eight-month period were lower than in the same period last year.

Construction: The basic production of socialized construction-assembly enterprises over the period January-August, 1986, was slightly (0.1 per cent) higher than in the analogous time last year. The 1986 Central Annual Plan's basic production tasks were fulfilled in 62.5 per cent after the eight months of this year.

Foreign trade: Exports calculated in constant prices were smaller 5.9 per cent lower than a year ago and imports were higher by 2.7 per cent. Exports to CEMA countries were 1.0 per cent greater and imports were 0.1 per cent smaller. As for the convertible currency states, the exports shrank by 12.4 and imports by 6.4 per cent.

Exports over the period January-August, 1986, as compared with the same period of last year, were 1.2 per cent higher and imports 4.6 per cent. Exports to socialist countries were 9.2 per cent and imports 8.5 per cent higher. The trade with hard currency states showed exports lower by 6.2 per cent and imports higher by 0.2 per cent. The Central Annual Plan for exports in 1986 was done in 59.3 per cent and that for imports — in 64.6 per cent over the January-August period, and the performance was lower than the amount of worktime which passed.

Monetary-market situation: monetary incomes of the population over the January-August period reached 4812.4 billion zlotys and expenses -- 4399.1 billion zlotys. The monetary incomes were by 17.9 per cent and the expenses by 21.2 per cent higher than a year ago.

CEAUSESCU SPEAKS AT ACADEMIC YEAR OPENING RALLY

AU151037 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0904 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Speech by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at academic year opening rally in Bucharest on 15 September -- live]

[Text] [cheers, chants] Dear comrades: To begin with, I would like to extend to you, all Bucharest working people, and the students and pupils warm greetings and best wishes, on behalf of our party-state leadership and myself personally. [cheers, chants]

We are now at the opening of the 1986-87 academic year, which corresponds with the start of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. This plan marks Romania's transition to a new development stage, to new quality in life and work -- hence in education, too -- and to the implementation of the new scientific-technical and agrarian revolution. [cheers, chants]

Upon the new academic year opening, I extend to all pupils, students, and teaching staff in our entire educational system best wishes for success in education and research. May you do all you can to ensure that this academic year will lead to the improvement and modernization of the entire educational process, in accordance with the goals established by the 13th Party Congress and with the new and higher development stage of our socialist fatherland. [cheers, chants]

I visted the Polytechnical Institute, the Agronomic Institute, a high-school, and two plants or better said, a large industrial plant in Bucharest and a factory for research installations situated on this industrial site. Generally speaking, we have gained good impressions of the material conditions of Bucharest's educational system and of the way in which the managements of educational units as well a the pupils and students prepared themselves for the new academic year; we also gained good impressions from our visit to the two enterprises.

I do not wish to dwell too long on issues concerning Romania's development in the Eighth 5-year plan as, just about 10 days ago at the great congress of our revolutionary workers democracy, I presented both the results and goals of our development up to 1990 and, for certain fields, up to the year 2000. I pointed out then, with justified pride, the great achievements attained by our people in the years of socialist construction; these achievements turned Romania into a strong industrial-agrarian country, which can ensure an even higher material and intellectual living standard for all our people. [cheers, chants]

The Working People's Congress unanimously adopted our fatherland's development plans and programs. We have wonderful prospects for Romania's development in all fields. We must attain an intensive development of our fatherland and, I repeat, the new scientific-technical revolution and the new agrarian revolution; we must raise our socialist fatherland to new peaks of progress and civilization; we must do all we can to ensure that Romania's has a top industry and agriculture; we must prove in actual fact the superiority of socialism and the strength of our people, who are master of their destiny and are freely forging their own future, the communist future. [cheers, chants]

I had the great pleasure of hearing about the results scored by various faculties of the Polytechnical Institute and I noted a concern with further raising the technical and qualitative level and contributing to the overall development of our industry.

This means that we have a lasting basis for ensuring that our fatherland's technical education can expediently fulfill its role in training cadres with high scientific-technical skills for all sectors of activity, and supplying our industry with experts capable of producing machines and equipment which can compete with the best in the world. We have this basis and we must do all we can to ensure that our technical education continues to improve, in order to meet our people's requirements and keep pace with the latest achievements of world science and technology. [cheers, chants]

I also had the great pleasure of hearing about results scored by the Agronomic Institute: yields of 8,000 kg of wheat per hectare and 20,000 kg of corn per hectare. This shows that we have good results in agriculture, too. As I said at the Working People's Congress, these good results are not to be found only in education and research, but also in the actual production of agricultural cooperative and state units, and in a country which has become a hero of the new agrarian revolution [Olt County] for yields of more than 20,000 kg corn per hectare, more than 7,000 kg of barley per hectare, and more than 6,000 kg of wheat per hectare. These yields prove that we are resolutely beginning to implement the party congress decisions and the new agrarian revolution. [cheers, chants]

I visted an industrial high-school. There I noted a good technical base for education and concern on the part of the teaching staff and pupils with mastering the latest knowledge and contributing to the manufcature of highly technical products. Generally speaking, we have a strong material base in our entire high-level, elementary, and professional education. This material base ensures the best conditions for training highly skilled workers and experts in all fields. Indeed we aim at attaining new quality in all fields, intensive development, and the scientific-technical and agrarian revolution. As I said at the Working People's Congress, we must also attain a new revolution in the training of cadres and experts in all spheres. We must raise the entire Romanian education to a new level of training for all experts as, in the last instance, the training level of workers, peasants, intellectuals, and all our people will determine the victory of the new scientific-technical and agrarian revolution and the implementation of the party program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensuring our progress toward communism. [cheers, chants]

Now, at the opening of the new academic year, I appeal to the teaching staff of our entire educational system and to students and pupils to do all they can to raise our entire education to an ever higher level. I appeal to our students and pupils to learn, learn, and learn again. You should learn and master the latest achievements of science, technology, and overall human knowledge, since only experts and workers with a high level of training and knowledge will be able to ensure Romania's further development and its evaluation to a pinnacle of progress and civilization and will be tomorrow's leaders of the communist construction in Romania. [cheers, chants]

I call on you to closely link education with research and particularly with production. You should study and work. We must never forget that we are building a society of free work; within the framework of this society's labor division everybody should make an active contribution to the material and cultural development of our fatherland. Only through work -- by this I mean the entire complex of physical and intellectual work as a single diatectical work -- we will be able to fashion good experts and workers for all fields as well as true leaders of industry, economy, and socialist and communist Romania. [cheers, chants]

While positively assessing the results attained thus far in the development of education in all spheres, we must openly admit, particularly at the opening of a new academic year, that there is a lot to be improved in this field. We must realize that in education, as in all other fields, we have good results that we should introduce everywhere as well as shortcomings that we should eliminate. Since we are revolutionaries -- and our education has to be a revolutionary one -- we must take firm steps to eliminate everything that is old, outdated, and no longer corresponds with the new stage of our fatherland's development and with the latest achievements of science, technology, and culture and we must promote, with the greatest possible daring and boldness, what is new in all fields of activity. Our eduction system must be among the frontline promoters of the struggle for what is new; it must be revolutionary education that promotes the best in all fields and uncovers new secrets of nature and the universe; it must ensure than man and civilization benefit from everything created by nature -- now, through man's intervention, nature's contribution can be even greater -- for mankind's overall developoment. Only thus can our education always be a revolutionary one, that serves the people and the cause of socialism and communism. [cheers, chants]

I do not intend to criticize certain shortcomings in the educational system of Bucharest or other parts of the country; not because there is nothing to criticize, but rather because I am convinced that both the teaching staff and the students will realize that they themselves must examine these drawbacks and draw the appropriate lessons and conclusions for improving and modernizing the entire educational process in all sectors. I hope that you will draw the appropriate conclusions and we will have good results in this new academic year. [cheers, chants]

More than 30 percent of the country's students and more than 20 percent of the country's pupils are studying in Bucharest; hence, Bucharest is the strongest educational citadel of our country. This requires that all managements of educational institutes the Ministry of Education, and the Municipal Party Committee should pay greater attention to properly organizing and conducting this large educational process, in which a great number of youngsters and teaching cadres are involved. One should manifest a greater spirit of responsibility in using the material base and teaching schedules as well as greater discipline and order.

We must strike to ensure that in all fields the Bucharest educational system should occupy a front-ranking place, and if possible first place, in the entire educational process. We have an inter-county competition in many fields. I believe that we should also establish a competition between university centers for higher education as well as an inter-county competiton so as to ensure the overall development of counties and raise the training level of cadres and experts in all shperes. It is not enough to have such a competition only in industry, agriculture, and other fields since, in the last instance, it is man who decides the industrial and agricultural production and we must extend this competition to education, too, in view of the fact that the (?specific) of these sectors [words indistinct] the level of education and the active participation of cadres, students, and pupils in the entire process of education, research, and production in all fields. Let us do our best to blend and strengthen the unity between workers, peasants, and intellectuals and between school and production. [cheers, chants]

I am convinced that the students, pupils, and the teaching staff in Bucharest and throughout the coiuntry will start the new academic year with the firm resolution to work in the spirit of the 13th RCP Congress decisions and do all they can to demonstrate the great capacity of our youth and people to master the latest achievements of science, technology, and world knowledge and culture, this contributing to fashioning the new man, the conscious builder of socialist and communist Romania. [cheers, chants]

The Union of Communists, or rather the Union of Communist Youth, the students' associations, and the pioneers should strive with all their might to contribute, along with the entire education and all cadres in various fields, to implementing the tasks concerning the improvement and modernization of our education in all spheres. Our party organizations in the educational system should give priority to commendably conducting the educational process. As I stressed at the Working People's Council, I would now like to repeat that in the educational sector, being a communist and revolutionary means being in the front line of the struggle to improve and perfect the entire activity; it also means pooling the efforts of all students, pupils, and teaching cadres to ensure the smooth unfolding of the educational process. Only by being in the front line of this struggle, as well as by setting the example of proper work, will these party organizations be able to fulfill their role as a leading political force in this very important sector of our activity. [cheers, chants]

No doubt, education itself is the major factor in educating and shaping the new man. But within this framework I must stress the need to increase the political-educational activity of raising the general cultural knowledge, learning about the developing social sciences and basing the whole revolutionary process and the political-educational activity of shaping the new, comprehensively developed man on scientific socialism, on the revolutionary concept of the world and life, the dialectical and historical materialism. The expert must be aware of the latest discoveries in his field of activity and at the same time, he must have a general cutltural knowledge. He must understand the meaning of the world's and society's development. In order to be a revolutionary, one indeed has to be comprehensively aware of everything new in all fields. We need an engineer, a chemical engineer, an agricultural expert, and a physician with high technical knowledge but also with political, cultural, and ideological knowledge as well. We need a revolutionary in the true meaning of the world. Only in this way can we implement the socialist revolution in the new stage of development, in the new stage of communism in Romania. [applause]

Dear comrades, at the Working People's Congress I discussed international affairs at length. Therefore, I will stress only a few issues concerning the international situation. Our entire policy of developing the fatherland is conditioned by and is carried out in close connection with the international policy of peace and cooperation in the world, because only under conditions of peace will we and other nations be able to fulfill our own and the respective nations' programs for socioeconomic development and for a world of justice and friendship among all the nations in the world. [applause]

We are going through a period in which, on an international level, the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, is continuing. A few days ago the United States carried out a new nuclear test, ignoring requests from international public opinion and the requests of the American people themselves, who wish an end to nuclear tests and weapons as well as nuclear disarmament and peace. [applause]

Romania speaks out firmly for nuclear disarmament. We support the program of the Soviet Union in this respect. We speak out for halting the deployment of every kind of nuclear weapon in Europe and for eliminating those already in place. Europe does not need nuclear weapons. Europe must obtain -- in the shortest time possible -- the elimination of nuclear weapons from all European countries. Only in this way can the life and freedom of each European nation be ensured. [applause]

We support the implementation of the program proposed by the socialist countries in Europe, to achieve a 25 percent cutback on arms, troops, and military expenditures in the following 5 years, taking into consideration that in the future we will have to attain a reduction of at least 50 percent of these weapons. for this purpose, at the Working People's Congress we decided in complete unanimity — and I believe this expresses the will of our whole nation — to even proceed to a unilateral 5 percent reduction this very year, and I believe that the referendum we are going to have by the end of this year will receive the approval of our whole nation; this will demonstrate the will of a nation which is building a new and free world to proceed to the reduction of weapons and continue its firm progress toward a world free of arms and wars and toward a better and more just world. [applause]

We speak out for finding solutions to all interstate conflicts solely through negotiations. We are for taking new steps toward cooperation in the Balkans and towards turning our region into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons and free of foreign military bases. We are also for the attainment of such zones in the northern and central parts of Europe and on other continents as well. [applause]

We actively support the struggle to eliminate underdevelopment and establish a new international economic order. We believe that it is necessary to organize -- in the shortest time possible -- an international conference on these issues under UN aegis, because without finding solutions to these problems soon the international economy will continue to worsen and the situation of the developing countries will worsen even more, with very serious consequences which can increase instability. We must do all we can to achieve new relations and an equal and equitable international economic order for all nations of the world. [applause]

Taking into consideration the complex and serious nature of the international situation, the intensification of the struggle and of the action of all progressive and anti-imperialist forces and of all peoples is required to bring about a halt to the dangerous course of events and the passage to a new policy of detente, cooperation, and peace. We firmly believe that nations, when united, have the necessary force to impose peace, disarmament, and new relations of equality, respect for independence, noninterference in domestic affairs, nonrecourse to the use or threat of force, and respect for each nation's right to develop freely and independently. [applause]

Within the framework of this great peace movement, the scientists in education have a very important role to play. Youth, students, and pupils represent a great social force which must act with more determination and must make an increased contribution to the victory of reason, of peace, and to achieving new democratic relations among all nations in the world. The youth and pupils in our homeland must unite their efforts and they must strengthen their solidarity with the youth, pupils, and students everywhere. Romanian scientists and teaching staff in our homeland must intensify the activity of the Committee of the Scientists for Peace and strengthen their solidarity with scientists and teaching staff everywhere. All these are huge forces which, together with their nations, can make a greatly significant contribution to the triumph of peace and to ensuring a world free of wars and arms. [applause]

Dear comrades, in conclusion I would once again like to urge the teaching staff, students, and pupils to do their utmost to attain ever better results in the new academic year in order to elevate the educational level to the requirements of the party and of the development of science, technology, and culture.

Dear comrades and friends, you must do everything you can so that your results in the academic year that begins today will raise the level of knowledge and training of our youth and our people in shaping the future experts in all fields and the builders of communism in our homeland. [applause]

I extend to you heartfelt wishes for newer and newer successes and ever better results in your education and work in all fields of activity. Much health and happiness! [applause]

RCP'S STOIAN HOLDS TALKS WITH GREEK CP OFFICIAL

AU131458 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1317 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/9/1986 -- Over September 9-14, Andonis Ambatielos, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of Greece, paid a visit to Romania. The guest had talks with Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP. They made an interchange of information on the activity and current concerns of the two parties and exchanged opinions on international issues and on the ties between the RCP and the Communist Party of Greece. During his stay in Romania the guest visited socioeconomic units in Bucharest and Braila County.

UK PARLIAMENTARIAN, BUSINESSMAN CONCLUDE VISIT

AU121956 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1857 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 12/9/1986 -- From September 4 to 12 Lord Francis Newall, member of the British Group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, member of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, and George Pop, a British businessman of Romanian descent, paid a visit to Romania. The guests had interviews with Marin Ivascu, Grand National Assembly deputy chairman, chairman of the Romanian Group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, and Aurel Buma, minister secretary of state at the Foreign Affairs Ministry; they visited economic and socio-cultural units in Bucharest and Brasov, Harghita, Mures, Cluj, Alba and Sibiu Counties.

In an interview with Romanian journalists Lord Francis Newall spoke about the fine ties between Romania and Great Britain, highlighting the possibilities to further expand and diversify the two countries' collaboration. Unquestionably, negotiations and dialogue can be conducted, short- and long-term agreements concluded despite different social systems, he said. Speaking about his visit to Romania Lord Newall emphasised Romania's wide-scale socioeconomic development, the efforts made for the country''s general progress. In context, the guest praised the way in which the Romanian state had solved the national question, laying stress on the equality of rights of all the citizens of the country, regardless of nationality.

In a reference to aspects of the international life, the guest placed emphasis on Romania's and President Nicolae Ceausescu's initiatives and demarches for the cessation of the arms race and a passage to disarmament, nuclear first and foremost. The significance of dialogue for the resolution of international issues, confidence-building and growing cooperation among states was also brought to the fore.

MIKULIC RECEIVES DELEGATION OF U.S. BUSINESSMEN

LD152349 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1320 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Sep (TANJUG) -- FEC President Branko Mikulic today received a delegation of U.S. businessmen from California who have arrived on a visit to our country lasting several days at the invitation of the Federal Economic Chamber.

There was discussion on the scope for improving economic cooperation between U.S. firms and economic organizations of Yugoslavia.

COMMODITY EXCHANGE WITH USSR EXCEEDS $7 BILLION

LD152208 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1607 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Summary] Zagreb, 15 Sep (TANJUG) -- Commodity exchange with the USSR, Yugoslavia's largest trading partner, is in excess of $7 billion. In the past 5-year period it amounted to about $35.3 billion, or 10 percent above the planned figure.

This point was made today at a press conference in Zagreb to mark the USSR'S participation in the Zagreb international autumn trade fair. About one-third of Yugoslavia's exports and one-fifth of imports were in commodity exchange with the Soviet Union. Two-thirds of exports to the USSR were finished goods, mostly machines, equipment, and consumer goods. The majority of imports were raw materials for Yugoslav industry.

An agreement, from the beginning of the year, envisages a growth in commodity exchange in the current 5-year period to reach a target of at least $37 billion.

Some 200 Soviet organizations with about 5,000 exhibits are taking part in this year's trade fair.

MIKULIC OPENS INTERNATIONAL ZAGREB FAIR

LD141007 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 0828 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Zagreb, 14 Sep (TANJUG) -- FEC President Branko Mikulic opened the 77th Autumn International Zagreb Grand Fair this morning.

At this, the biggest fair thus far organized in our country, 3,250 firms from 69 countries and Yugoslavia are exhibiting their products, which is a record on its own.

The more than 2,000 Yugoslav exhibitors have concentrated their performance at the fair on the right bank of the Sava and on the export orientation of our economy; hence numerous demonstations at the fair, which will be held from 14 to 21 September, are a sign of this orientation.

Following the formal opening ceremony of the Zagreb Fair, the FEC president, accompained by the most eminent leaders of the SR of Croatia and many distinguished visitors from foreign countries, toured the stands of domestic and foreign exhibitors with great interest.

Speaks at Opening

LD141744 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1017 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Zagreb, 14 Sep (TANJUG) -- Branko Mikulic, president of FEC, this morning opened the 77th Autumn International Zagreb Grand Fair. At this fair, which is by its volume and the number of countries participating the largest economic review in the history of Yugoslav fairs -- 3,250 firms from 70 countries, 30 from developing countries -- will be exhibiting their products.

The formal opening ceremony was attended by Ante Markovic, president of the Croat presidency; Stanko Stojcevic, president of the Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium; Dr Stipe Suvar, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Milos Milosavljevic and Janez Zemljaric, vice-presidents of the FEC; Milan Pavic, president of the Assembly of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy; representatives of the sociopolitical organizations of Croatia and Zagreb, the Yugoslav People's Army and the diplomatic corps; delegations from all the republics and provinces; and other visitors.

Apart from commercial aspects, the Zagreb Grand Fair, stressed Mikulic, offers great possibilities for the exchange of knowledge and ideas, of importance for the further development, joint production and search for capacities, in order to deepen and expand cooperation between the interested partners from various countries of the world.

In the present phase of scientific-technological revolution, when ideas are put into practice at lightning speed, when production is adapting more easily to the market conditions and the development of electronics and computer technology is exceptionally fast, knowledge is increasingly becoming the main initiator of the economic, cultural, and general social development.

Reliance upon science and technology has become imperative in our times -- a factor without which it would be inconceivable to ensure the tempo of development, which is necessary for speedily overcoming the gap between the developed and underdeveloped parts of the world.

Science and technology, in Mikulic's opinion, should be in the service of national development and the goodness of mankind in general. Concrete measures both at the national and international level are needed to achieve this aim.

By stepping up their scientific-technological development, developed countries initiate the adoption of a series of multilateral projects for the development of technology. This goes to show that, inter alia, science and its exploitation must go beyond national limits and that efforts must become uniform in the development of new technologies. It would be of great benefit if these projects became open to developing countries, in order to realize universal scientific-technical progress. In such a way, the future of the technological and economic progress of the world would gain new foundations for cooperation, peace, and joint progress.

Nonaligned and other developing countries, stressed Mikulic, which include Yugoslavia, are aware of the fact that they bear main responsibility for their own development.

Their reliance upon their own forces does not mean self-sufficiency, but the ability to independently pass and implement decisions for resolving their own problems and for consolidating economic and technological independence. This is precisely the reason that small and less developed countries are very interested in their own technological development. Otherwise, they could become exposed to the danger of lagging behind developed industrial countries, which would be harmful to both. For this reason it is also in the interest of developed countries to support and assist the technological development of the developing ones.

The FEC president then went on to say that all this pointed to the need for the consolidation of international cooperation in the field of technological development, but also the need for facilitating the transfer of technology, especially in developing countries.

The need for a speedier involvement in the modern technological progress in the world is the strongest argument in favor of the more intensive mutual economic relations between developing countries.

This should ensure more dependent decisionmaking on fundamental issues regarding their own economic development, and also the easier solution of hard and numerous problems they face as they go along.

Such cooperation, Mikulic added, would create conditions for that economic structure that would maximally mobilize all the factors that further successful socioeconomic development depend on. By the more effective use of their own enormous material and manpower potential, developing countries will gradually change their unfavorable position in the international division of labor and cease to be only the producers of cheap raw materials and consumers of "dirty technologies," dependent on developed countries.

At the same time this represents the further development and expansion of economic relations and cooperation with developed countries in the field of science and technology, the FEC president said. On the one hand this is imposed by the need for the import of new technologies, and on the other, by the expansion of the market in order to place their products. This cooperation can only be successful if it is developing on the principles of equal and mutually beneficial relations.

At the time of great technological changes, [Yugoslavia is] faced with a need to improve its development concept and carry out structural changes in keeping with the demands of modern productive forces. We must develop our industrial structure by supporting a technologically propulsive production, a reduction in energy and raw material consumption and a permanent export orientation. We must conquer fresh fields in high technologies, proceeding from our own abilities and the strategy of technological development up to the year 2000, which we are soon to adopt, and also by means of intensifying international cooperation, Mikulic pointed out, and continued:

The modern economic structure also requires a much more pronounced development of small-scale economy, tourism, as well as of the production of good-quality food.

The basis of these objectively necessary changes, and of the opening up of prospects for our development, is provided by a self-managing socioeconomic system, high-level training of our working people, considerable potential in science and knowledge, and elaborated productive capacities.

The president of the FEC stressed that the changes in this respect must be approached boldly and ambitiously, because therein lie the foundation of the lasting stabilization of our economy and of the future development of the country.

This is why we attach great importance to international economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

We develop this cooperation with developed countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, continually seeking fresh grounds. As far as cooperation with developing countries in the past period is concerned, we have achieved important results, but realistic potential has nowhere near been exploited. There are a number of fields in which we could considerably expand our mutual economic cooperation -- industry, engineering, food production and processing, tourism, etc. For the expansion of cooperation of our country with developing countries, it is exceptionally important to develop higher forms of economic cooperation, such as joint investments, and the foundation of joint enterprises, and joint performance on third markets.

Mikulic went on to recall that the Zagreb Autumn International Grand Fair made possible a review and selection of final results, which were preceded by a great deal of effort and activity, including the conquest of production, the construction of prototypes and research and development work, with an emphasis on the results of work in the field of fundamental research. Many of the products on show here are the result of technological and productive cooperation between partners from two or more countries. On the other hand, in a few years many of the products appreciated today will be forgotten, which goes to prove the need for further research and development efforts.

These products are starting their competitive rivarly and will be worthwhile to the extent to which they get reaffirmed on the market.

Economic subjects which are functioning in conditions of economic competitiveness enter a great and risky job of scientific and technological research projects. [sentence as received] But this is the only way and a real chance for all the economic subjects to persevere and prove themselves in a general and merciless competition. The competition of commodities and services on the market plays the role of the best selector for the effectiveness of technological development. No state or administrative effort alone could advance technological progress. The role of the state is to create conditions that will make possible a sufficiently intensive and correctly oriented scientific-technological development.

Proceeding from the fact that the world is indivisible, regardless of great antipodes which exist in it, we expect that this year's Zagreb Fair will offer concrete results in the direction I spoke about earlier on, and that it will contribute to the development of all forms of economic cooperation between all the countries of the world, regardless of the degree of their development, social system and regional belonging, for the welfare of all of mankind.

Finally, Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC, paid tribute to the collective of the Zagreb Grand Fair for the successful organization of this economic manifestation.

After the formal opening ceremony, Branko Mikulic and his aides showed great interest in touring the stands of domestic and foreign exhibitors.

Offers Praise

LD141718 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1254 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Zagreb, 14 Sep (TANJUG) -- After touring the Zagreb Autumn International Grand Fair, FEC President Branko Mikulic made the following statement today to representatives of the press, radio, television, and TANJUG.

The collective of the Zagreb Grand Fair has staged a really great international economic exhibition at which progress in the mastery of new products and the increasingly powerful influence of scientific and technological development on production are clearly visible. I am particularly pleased to have had the opportunity to see the results; with all the efforts and difficulties the developing countries have, they are nevertheless achieving notable results in their development and are obviously stoically enduring these difficulties.

The products of Yugoslav industry, as far as I have been able to see, show that we have something to offer the world. I was particularly impressed by the results in engineering, electrical engineering, the electrical industry, electronics, and agricultural mechanization. I am convinced that, provided there is a greater degree of mutual integration and better information exchange, our industry can achieve in the years ahead even better results.

Good use will certainly be made of this year's autumn fair event in Zagreb for better exchange of information among business officials from a large number of countries represented at the Zagreb exhibition, and I believe that they will achieve very good business results at this year's autumn fair.

Finally, I would like to thank Comrade Vera Sodan, general director of the Zagreb Grand Fair, and the collective of the fair for the successful organization of this year's fair on the right bank of the Sava in Zagreb.

Discusses Foreign Debt

AU142057 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Yugoslavia has fulfilled all its obligations to foreign countries and has reduced its debts by about $0.5 billion. Foreign currency reserves are at the level envisaged by the agreement between Yugoslavia and the IMF. This was stated by Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC at the meeting of the leaders of more than 80 of the biggest Yugoslav exporting organizations in the congress hall of the Zagreb trade fair. Mikulic also stressed that significant results from the first two packages of measure designed to stabilize the situation in our economy could be expected in the following months. As far as the third package is concerned, he pointed out that the Federal Executive Council will take into account all suggestions and try to create permanent conditions for the stable performance of the most able parts of our economy in the world market.

Economic Measures

LD150540 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 14 Sep (TANJUG) — Yugoslavia has serviced all its matured foreign obligations, thus reducing its debt by about 1/2 billion. Our foreign currency reserves stand at the level agreed upon with the IMF. This was stated today by Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC, during a meeting with representatives of over 80 work organizations which are among Yugoslavia's largest exporters. Mikulic also stressed that Yugoslavia would continue to regularly meet its obligations toward its creditors and would also independently pursue its economic policy.

The meeting of exporters with the president of the FEC was organized by the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy on the opening day of the International Zagreb autumn fair which has provided the best evidence of the Yugoslav economy's export orientation. Opening the meeting, which, in addition to the businessmen, was also attended by representatives of the FEC, Croatia, and Zagreb, Milan Pavic, president of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy, said that the people in the economic sector realized that the FEC measures alone would not be sufficient to emerge from difficulties, and were therefore prepared, through their work and efforts, to support the efforts of the entire society to this end. The great majority of businessmen made exceptionally favorable assessments of the first "package" of FEC measures, although at the same time they openly pointed out things which, in their view, needed to be improved or brought even more to the fore to improve the economic situation so that it could compete on a more equal footing in world markets. [passage omitted]

Expressing his gratitude to the businessmen for their support and numerous suggestions, Branko Mikulic stressed that it was too early to talk about the "third" package of measures due to be adopted before the end of this year., All he was prepared to say was that the work on these measures will continue at an intensive pace, that the proposals will be put up for a wide-ranging public debate, and that the work of the experts preparing the "package" will mirror the suggestions and proposals made by the businessmen.

Mikulic went on to say that the FEC had expected the criticisms of and objections to its measures, but that these could be divided into those that were justified and those that were unjustified. He explained the latter resulted from the changes in the positions taken by some circles, and indicated the FEC's resoluteness to continue the fight against economic difficulties.

Mikulic devoted part of his talk to inflation. He announced that the FEC does not favor programmed inflation, but rather wants to bring inflation down; the FEC is in favor of a program of struggling against inflation. He added that he is personally convinced that the inflationary way of economic activity is deeply rooted in the minds of our people, and that, as a result, income is realized more through price increases than through increased productivity.

We must, therefore, establish rules of conduct which should be precisely defined so that people know when and under what terms they can institute price changes, Mikulic said, and at the same time he dispelled all the rumors about any administrative measures concerning a price freeze. Failure to adhere to these rules will lead to anarchy, from which there is no excape from the inflationary situation, Mikulic said.

Some of the measures will be unpopular, the president of the FEC said, but we can no longer tolerate organizations that are making a loss, or the fact that failed production programs are not being scrapped, or the cadres that drew them up are not being replaced.

Speaking about the effects of the FEC measures, Mikulic said that 2 months is too short a period for them to be assessed. We are expecting the first results in a few months, while the first assessments will be made after the 9-month interim statement of account.

Having noted that as a result of the FEC measures the average monthly increase in the inflation rate in July and August had been reduced by about 30 percent, Mikulic said that, unfortunately, the same pattern had not continued in September. He warned that a new increase in inflation could force an increase in the interest rate. "The Federal Executive Council does not wish to abandon the policy of real interest rates," Mikulic said.

Accepting the majority of the suggestions made by the businessmen at the meeting, Mikulic announced that the FEC would do its best to stabilize the conditions of economic activity and exports as well as improve the functioning of the foreign currency market. He also promised less administrative interference in the economy's activity. And finally, Mikulic made reference to the political effects of our economic policy. Having warned of the views that we needed more order and discipline and less self-management and democracy, the president of the FEC said that we needed much more of all these things; that is, of both order and discipline, and self-management and democracy, while for the further development of our social and economic system a higher degree of organization of the subjective forces and of the League of Communists is, above all, of crucial importance.

FOREIGN POLICY DELEGATION ARRIVES FROM FRG

LD151129 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 0948 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Sep (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the FRG Bundestag foreign policy committee arrived in Belgrade today at the SFRY Assembly's invitation. The delegation, which is being led by its chairman, Dr Hans Stercken, was welcomed at Belgrade's Surcin Airport by their host Dr Mijat Sukovic, chairman of the Federal Chamber's Foreign Policy Committee.

Talks With Sukovic

LD160555 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1923 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Sep (TANJUG) -- The first talks were held in the Yugoslav Assembly this evening between delegations of the Foreign Political Committee of the West German Bundestag and the SFRY Assembly.

In the cordial conversation which lasted several hours, the delegations exchanged views on a large number of international questions, and in particular disarmament and the need for a dialogue between the super powers, international economic relations, and the results of the nonaligned summit in Harare.

Particular responsibility lay, it was stressed, with the super powers, which is why the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting has to come about.

The call for talks and the hope for their successful outcome were expressed, stressed Mijat Sukovic, chairman of the Federal Chamber Committee for Foreign Policy of the SFRY Assembly, by the nonaligned countries in a separate appeal addressed to both statemen from the Harare summit.

The German parliamentarians stressed that the Nonaligned Movement and its principled demands and viewpoints were being accepted more and more in the international community as the most important moral questions of the world today.

Sukovic gave his guests a particularly thorough briefing on the results of the recently ended summit of nonaligned countries in Harare. He stressed that the resolve that the movement should operate on is its original principles, which were powerfully expressed at this summit.

AIR FORCE COMMANDER RECEIVES GDR COUNTERPART

LD152225 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1233 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Sep (TANJUG) -- Colonel General Wolfgang Reinhold, deputy minister for national defense and chief of the Air Force and Air Defense Command of the GDR National People's Army, arrived today on a formal, friendly visit to our country and its Armed Forces.

At Batajnica Airport Colonel General Reinhold was welcomed by Lieutenant Colonel General Anton Tus, commander of the Air force and Air Defense, and colleagues. Also present at the welcoming ceremony was Colonel Hartmut Meyer, military, naval and air attache of the GDR Armed Forces in our country. On his arrival in Belgrade Colonel General Wolfgang Reinhold visited the Josip Broz Tito memorial center and laid flowers on Tito's grave. During his stay in our country the GDR guest will visit units and institutions of our Armed forces and will hold talks with his hosts.

ZEMLJARIC DEEMS RELATIONS WITH IRAQ 'FAVORABLE'

LD112227 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2013 GMT 11 Sep 86

["pool" item]

[Text] Baghdad, September 11 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Federal Vice-Premier Janez Zemljaric ended a two-day working and friendly visit to Iraq this evening after meeting with Iraqi deputy prime minister and Revolutionary Command Council member Tariq 'Aziz, who is also Iraq's foreign minister.

Zemljaric and 'Aziz, as has been learned, assessed as highly favourable the results of the Eighth Non-Aligned Summit in Harare, and discussed the activities of non-aligned countries at the forthcoming U.N. General Assembly session. The two officials also reviewed the situation in the Middle East and the Iran-Iraq war.

During Zemljaric's talks with 'Aziz and Iraqi deputy prime minister and Revolutionary command Council member Taha Yasin Ramadan, the overall Yugoslav-Iraqi relations were assessed as favourable.

Yugoslav Vice-Premier Zemljaric last night conferred with Iraqi Trade Minister Hassan 'Ali on economic cooperation between the two countries. Zemljaric and Hassan 'Ali are co-chairmen of the Yugoslav-Iraqi Committee for Economic Cooperation.

Apart from trade, the engagement of a large number of Yugoslav work organizations in the realization of Iraqi development projects is a significant component of the bilateral economic cooperation. It is estimated that around 10,000 Yugoslav experts and workers are currently engaged in Iraq.

MIKULIC TALKS WITH AUSTRIAN SCIENCE MINISTER

LD151306 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1038 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Sep (TANJUG) -- FEC President Branko Mikulic today received Dr Heinz Fischer, the federal minister for science and research of the Republic of Austria.

In long and cordial talks, the development of Yugoslav-Austrian cooperation was discussed. The great importance of the improvement of economic cooperation by the development of its higher forms was stressed. Particular attention was devoted to scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries and in the international sphere.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH HUNGARY

LD122312 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1423 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 12 (TANJUG) -- The 24th session of the Yugoslav-Hungarian committee for scientific-technical cooperation ended in Budapest today with the signing of an agreement on cooperation in the area until 1990.

The joint five-year program envisages close cooperation between related scientific institutes and work organizations in over 20 economic sectors. The majority of topics are in the area of agriculture, the [word indistinct] and pharmaceutical industries, mining, electronics and energy.

The agreement was signed by head of the Yugoslav delegation Faruk Redzepagic, director of the Republic of Croatia institute for technical cooperation, and Hungarian State Secretary and Deputy Industry Minister Imre Szabo.

HASANI HONORS DEPARTING CSSR

AU151917 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Sep 86 p 6

[Text] Belgrade -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, yesterday presented the Order of Yugoslav Flag with Sash to Bogumil Simacek, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the CSSR to the SFRY, who is shortly leaving our country.

After that, President Hasani and Ambassador Simacek held a friendly talk.

SUNDIC: U.S.-USSR 'SPY AFFIAR', SUMMIT PROSPECTS

LD121624 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The Soviet-U.S. spy affair is close to being resolved. Judging from the signals coming from Washington and Moscow a positive outcome can be expected, and with this, better prospects for a Reagan-Gorbachev meeting. Our commentator Milika Sundic:

In the Soviet-U.S. Daniloff-Zakharov spy affair a turning point has apparently been reached thanks to the efforts of both sides to seek and find a way out of the blind alley that relations between the two countries have got into just before the meeting between foreign ministers Shevardnadze and Shultz. The message sent by Gorbachev to Reagan in this connection seems to have met with a favroable reception in Washington; this can be concluded on the basis of the statement by the U.S. President, which hinted at the possibility of a calmer approach to the whole case. For the moment it is hard to say what sort of solution will be found, but it is clear that one is being sought and that neither side wants the case to develop into an affair of broader proportions.

For their part, the United States has recognized that the USSR will not accept Reagan's blackmail from Denver, when he said that the arrest of journalist Daniloff in Moscow could endanger a summit meeting. Moscow, meanwhile, was careful not to respond to the anti-Soviet propaganda and let it be known to Washington that it is interested in a summit meeting and the successful outcome of the Shevardnadze-Shultz meeting. In Moscow's view the simplest way out of the present crisis consists of an exchange of spies and allowing the whole case to be forgotten as though nothing had happened. Washington cannot easily accept this because it rushed in at the outset, giving the spy affair an importance which it does not have; but on the other hand it also cannot easily risk the possiblity of the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting falling through, as though nothing has been done in this area.

None of this would have happened if the relations between the two superpowers were not so delicate. Even when it has seemed that both sides have been working at overcoming the differences which divide them, which was characteristic of the period of the first meeting betwen Reagan and Gorbachev in Geneva, something has always happened, like a smoldering fire, to upset relations between Moscow and Washington to the extent that it is uncertain what footing they are on. On the other hand, it appears that neither the United States nor the USSR as yet has a clear idea of what should be done to end the speculation over the validity of a second summit and its positive outcome. The summit is approaching -- at least, it should be -- but it is still not known what the two leaders could offer each other that would be acceptable to both sides and would be signify a turn-about in Soviet-U.S. relations.

It is now only a week until the Shultz-Shevardnadze meeting. However, if the Daniloff-Zakharov spy affair is not resolved by then, it is debatable whether the two ministers will be more concerned with the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting or the Daniloff-Zakharov affair. The present mood on both sides seems to indicate a positive outcome, but if this does not occur the reasons are certainly not to be found in the spy affair, but in what lies behind it -- in the reluctance to resolve the major problems of the day in a constructive manner without ulterior motives. Until this is overcome, there will not be any significant change in relations between the United States and the USSR.

INTERNATIONAL SMALL BUSINESS CONFERENCE OPENS

AU151920 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Sep 86 p 6

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Sep (TANJUG) -- Developing countries can best affirm the optimal use of natural resources and the concept of relying on their own strength through small business programs. That is why these countries are exceptionally interested in the technical-technological development and marketing of small and medium-sized businesses which can quickly adapt to the world market changes. These assessments, expressed at the Belgrade trade fair today, opened the Developing Countries' Second International Conference on Small Businesses, whose purpose is to further concretize the development strategy of small business systems.

Opening the meeting, Dr Andrej Ocvirk, president of the federal committee for energy and industry, conveyed to the participants of the conference the message sent by Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, in which he stresses the importance the development plans of our country attach to small businesses.

The Indian ambassador to the SFRY conveyed Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's message, which confirms India's great interest in smaller businesses which are seen as a chance for making industry more dynamic.

The representatives of the following countries are taking part in the conference which will last 3 days: Algeria, Argentina, Cameroon, the PRC, Colombia, Egypt, the People's Republic of Hungary, Greece, Guinea, Japan, India, Korea, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, Nepal, Nigeria, Portugal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Tunisia, Turkey, Vietnam, Yemen, and Zambia. Representatives of the World Council for Small and Medium Businesses are also taking part.

CROATIAN LC OFFICIAL DISCUSSES ZANKO CASE

LD072344 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1258 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Split, 7 Sep (TANJUG) -- The silence in the republic of Croatia on the Zanko case is not a result of some particular standpoint. The republic's leadership has no official viewpoint in regard to this matter. We have not formed any opinions about the war veterans' initiative nor have we asked anyone else to do the same. This is so because we are preoccupied with today's problems and must therefore demonstrate out capability, or the lack of it, in relation to present-day issues.

This is what Drago Dimitrovic, secretary of the Presidium of the Croatian LC Central Committee, said in the SLOBODNA DALMACIJA diary about the Zanko case and other cases which have recently become topical in Croatia.

He stressed that cases like these are a particular kind of a test, especially in connection with the issue of Croatian nationalism. However, if we want to concentrate on realizing congress commitments, we must try to reduce as much as possible our interest in and attention to these "sensitive topics", Dimitrovic added.

In reply to the question as to whether this was possible at a time when all Yugoslavia was talking about the Zanko case, and if he should be rehabilitated, the Secretary of the Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium said that in his view, it was only the press that was "humming" about it and not the entire country. The Croatian LC Central Committee will not change its course because of that, he stressed.

In regard to the way in which Zanko should be rehabilitated, Dimitrovic said that it is impossible to compensate for lost years and that time has made us see many issues related to the 10th session in a different light. It proved some of the participants in those events right, some wrong. I find Zanko's conduct in all this quite realistic, Dimitrovic stressed, i.e., the fact that he refuses to allow his personality to be used for the settling of accounts.

Dimitrovic stressed that Croatia's attitude to Zanko is sufficiently demonstrated by the fact that the initiative to award Zanko came from the Croatian SUBNOR [Veterans Organization]. As for the presidium's attitude to the war veterans' initiative, he went on, it must be said that the Presidium does not want to appear as some kind of tutor. This would not be in line with our social principle that everyone should fulfill his own social role, while at the same time, we must continue to keep each other informed.

Asked how he would explain the fact that the majority of the newspaper articles on the Zanko case have appeared in one republic only, the secretary of the Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium said that he did not want to make any comment about it, but reiterated the fact that the award for Zanko came from Croatia.

Commenting on the remark that although we have rehabilitated and amnestied all and sundry, when it came to the people of our own ilk we seemed to find it rather more difficult to do the same, Dimitrovic found the cause of this in the fact that debates about people in light of new discoveries and views about past events were being linked with the political problems and actions of the present moment to the extreme. In this way, people's lives are being used for other aims in a special manner.

In this extended interview given to the first Sunday issue of the diary, the secretary of the Presidium of the Croatian LC Central Committee also spoke about the fact that a section of yesterday's revolutionaries was using newspapers and books to convince people about the lack of prospects for the Yugoslav project.

We do not know what they would say if they still occupied their old posts, Dimitrovic said. I do not find it a particularly serious contribution or conduct, the fact that one can, after living comfortably for 40 or 50 years with this revolution of ours and having been given a large pension, simply reject it. The revolution, not the pension, of course.

In my view, these people are denouncing their own lives. As for their visionary abilities, it is a pity they did not use them at the time when from the positions they occupied, they could have easily detected the seeds of the present-day problems, Dimitrovic concluded.